

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, HOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, HILL DOWD, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the class of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constituting a square, per line, per week, \$1.00.
1. Single Day, \$1.00.
2. do 3 weeks, \$1.00.
3. do 6 weeks, \$1.00.
4. do 12 weeks, \$1.00.
5. do 2 months, \$1.00.
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CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
each insertion.

1 cent per day. 15 cents
do 1 week. 1.50
do 2 weeks. 2.00
do 3 weeks. 2.50
do 4 weeks. 3.00
do 5 weeks. 3.50
do 6 weeks. 4.00
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do 8 weeks. 5.00
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do 12 weeks. 7.00

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THE OLD SHOP
UNDER
A New Administration.

BOOTS & SHOES.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
FRESH GOODS
Just Received.

DAILY GAZETTE.



Bold Exploit of a Rebel Telegraph Operator.

A Memphis correspondent, under date of July 18th, relates the following incident of the ingenious manner in which a rebel telegraph operator read Gen. Halleck's dispatches for four days:

The telegraph line between Memphis and Corinth is exceedingly important. Gen. Halleck's messages to Com. Davis, General Curtis, and the commandant of this post, have all passed over it. Little of the line is guarded, but of late the rebels have refrained from cutting the wires. Their unusual audacity is now explained; they found a better use for it.

For a week the Memphis operators have detected something wrong in the working of the instruments, and surmised that some outsider was sharing their telegraphic secrets. They communicated this suspicion to the superintendent at Corinth, who promised to keep a sharp lookout.

Yesterday they discovered that their uninvited confidant could talk as well as listen. The transmission of a message was suddenly interrupted by the ejaculation, "O pshaw!" A moment after it was again broken with "Harrab for Jeff Davis!"

Individuality allows itself as well in telegraphing as in the footstep, or in handwriting. Mr. Hall, one of the Memphis operators, instantly recognized the performer, not by his tune, but his time, as a young man formerly in Buffalo and other northern offices, but now employed by the confederates. Mr. Hall surprised him by replying promptly "Ed. Staville, if you don't want to be hung, you had better leave. Our cavalry are closing in on both sides of you!"

There was a little pause, and then the reply: "How in the world did you know me? However, I've been here four days, and learned all we want to know. As this is becoming rather a tight place, I think I will leave. You'll see me again when you least expect it. Good by, boys!"

The rebel operator made good his escape. He had cut the wire, inserted a piece of his own, and by a pocket instrument had been reading our official dispatches—some of the most important, touching the welfare of the rebels, well selected for the confederates, were passing, and as they were not in cipher, he must have received them. One from Gen. Hovey, commandant of this post, in reply to a question from Gen. Halleck, stated the precise number of our available men in Memphis (only about 3000) and their exact location.

The ill effect of this exposure of our weakness has been guarded as far as possible. Gen. W. T. Sherman has already started for Memphis with two of the three divisions under his command, and will arrive to-day. So we are in no special danger of a rebel dash.

This brilliant and audacious telegraphic feat was performed between here and Moscow, only twenty-two miles distant, and probably within fifteen miles of Memphis!

In the course of a recent debate in the United States senate touching the relative physical capacity of white men and black men to labor in a southern climate, and do military and naval service, Senator Durand said:

But we have seen that this allegation of incompetency to provide for themselves is not true. It may be partially true in limited localities and in certain communities, but as a general proposition, it is totally false. On this point it might not be amiss to give the testimony of a rebel soldier, by whose side I sat in the old chamber for several years. I refer to the rebel Robert Toombs. In private conversation he told me repeatedly that there was no practical difficulty in liberating the slaves; he said it was all a pretense: the men who asserted that doctrine were demagogues; he said that he defended slavery because, in his judgment, it was right; it was for his interest and the interest of his people to perpetuate it; and almost every old senator here will recognize such a statement as characteristic of his boldness and candor. My friend from New Hampshire says that he told him the same thing.

Mr. HALE. With the Senator's permission I will state it. Mr. Toombs did say to me once and more than once in conversation, that anybody who pretended that white men could not labor where negroes did, was a fool.

Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the general reduction in prices, we have a large quantity of articles for manufacturing.

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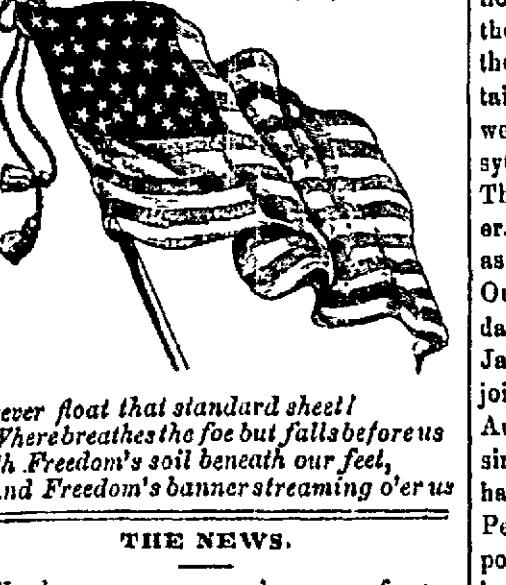
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, July 30, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

THE NEWS.

We have no encouraging news for our readers, today. The foreign intelligence looks bad. The rebels are erecting batteries below McClellan's army, which it is said the gunboats cannot shell out. The Mississippi river is slipping from our control. If we are saved from humiliation and defeat, it must be by the draft, and placing in the field half a million of men. Volunteering is too slow to save us.

INELIGIBLE.—The Chicago Tribune urges that Senator Doolittle of this state and Senator Browning of Illinois are ineligible to seats on the bench of the supreme court, to which it is understood both are aspirants from this judicial circuit, because the constitution of the United States declares that—

"No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

We don't know how Mr. Browning may be affected, but we are confident that our senator can easily get over that difficulty. He was elected to his present position when our state constitution said that judges of the supreme or circuit court—

"Shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected; and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void."

Senator Doolittle surmounted this trouble, and we presume he would have no difficulty in getting over the impediment the Tribune throws in his way.

JANESVILLE SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.—The following named soldiers from this city are in hospitals at Washington, as reported to the governor by Norman Eastman:

Asahel Gage, Jr., Co. D, 2d regiment, sprained ankle.

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EDITORS GAZETTE:—I was at the meeting of resolutions last Saturday, and if resolutions would do it, I feel confident that Janesville alone would save the country. But that game is played out; the danger is too near; action, direct and immediate, alone will save us! If our city were on fire, our wives and children perishing in the flames, would any strong man think of drawing up a formal set of resolutions, assuring the Mayor of their determination to stop the flames and save them? If so, what would be his reply? It would be, "Stop your nonsense and go to work, and present your resolutions afterwards."

Who can read Ed. Wright's letter with out feeling the blush of shame? he, a young and slender boy, enduring such hardships and relating them with the indifference of French veteran, while we, like shiftless cowards, sit quietly at home?

Messrs. Editors, let there be one more meeting; let it be composed of all the able-bodied men in this city under forty-five; and let there be a voluntary draft and make up at once the number of men, or more, required from us.

We have probably six hundred men here liable to military duty. From them draw one in ten; if they will not come forward, draw the proportion (one in ten) from those who will come. I will take my chance.

EARNEST.

Programme of Exercises in the State Teacher's Association,

THURSDAY, 31st.

Nine a.m., Singing; 9:15 Vocal Culture, J. E. Bateman; 9:35 a.m., Natural Philosophy, S. H. Peabody; 10:35 a.m., Singing; 10:45 a.m., Arithmetic, Percentage, A. W. Whitcomb; 11:25 a.m., Physical Exercises; 11:50 a.m., Singing; 12 m., Adjournment.

2:30 p.m., Lecture, Hon. J. M. Gregory, superintendent of public instruction, Michigan.

A powerful military force, under Gens. Curtis and Sherman, have been dispatched southward, probably for Vicksburg.

RECRUITING APPOINTMENT.—Isaac Miles, of the town of Fulton, has received an appointment as recruiting officer for the 22d regiment.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette, from Gen. Washburn's Command.

HELENA, Ark., July 15th, 1862.

We are again encamped within sight of the Mississippi, and brought into communication with the "civilized world," through the government transports now running on the river. We have been thirty-two days on the march from Springfield, Missouri, to this place, during which time we have had no means of obtaining any knowledge of the important movements now going on in the country, beyond the limits of the mountains, swamps and wilderness through which we have passed. We came by way of Forsythe, Jacksonport, Augusta and Clarendon. These towns are all situated on White river. The river is navigable for small boats as far up as Jacksonport, during the season. Our transports were up at Clarendon a few days ago. This is some 60 miles below Jacksonport. General Washburn's forces joined the main army of General Curtis at Augusta. Here we found the 11th Wisconsin under Col. Harris, and many old friends had a social greeting. I met Capt. Chas. Perry. He looks well, and I learn is quite popular with his men. The 11th has recently suffered very much from sickness. The warm weather, unhealthy climate and long marches have reduced their ranks very much. I must give you a short account of quite a skirmish that occurred on the 6th of this month, about one hundred miles west from here, between the advance guard of the army and some three thousand rebels under Col. Rusk. The rebels had made several attempts to stop our march by felling large trees across and on both sides of the road in such localities as required a road to be cut through them before the army could pass, and as our men advanced they would fire on them from concealed positions, but a few shells thrown among the brush would invariably rout them. After retreating for several days in this manner they concluded to make a stand. They were all mounted, and had quite a number of the famous "Texas Rangers." Our forces in advance of the main army, some six miles, consisted of four companies of the 11th Wisconsin, commanded by Col. Harris, one of the 3d Illinois with three small howitzers, and some 200 of the 1st Indiana cavalry, under Major Glendenen. The rebels were first observed in a cornfield on the road side drawn up in line of battle. Col. Harris immediately ordered his men to advance upon them. The rebels outnumbering our forces at least five to one, charged furiously upon our men, but were met with such a storm of lead and grape as threw them into confusion, tumbling horse and rider indiscriminately over each other. They retreated from the field into an open woods adjoining. Our men bravely following up the advantage they had obtained, while the little howitzers threw grape at a furious rate. Here the rebels rallied their forces, and I learn from several who were in the engagement, fought with desperate courage, some even riding upon the very bayonets of our soldiers, but they could not stand the fire of our muskets; they again fell back and were now completely routed in full retreat. They scattered in the woods, each man for himself, leaving their dead and many of their wounded to be buried and cared for by our army. But the most remarkable thing about this battle is the great loss of the rebels, compared with ours. I was on the ground the next day, saw the wounded of both sides lying at the house of Major Hill, of the rebel army, whose body was found with other dead rebels, in his own corn field during the morning, and saw the graves of our men who fell the evening before, each buried in a separate grave. Our entire loss was six killed and fourteen wounded; of the wounded, it was thought all would recover except one, a captain of the 3d Illinois, who was shot through the head; while the loss of the rebels was one hundred and thirty-six left dead on the field, and seventeen wounded, two of whom I saw had been shot thro' the head and could not possibly recover. They carried off quite a number of their wounded, five of whom were found in a house the day after the battle, some five miles off, and it is supposed that many more were laying in the woods around.

I saw one ditch, or rather hole, in which lay the bodies of one hundred and thirty-two poor, miserable, dolored men. I was taken to the place by a sergeant, who had assisted in burying them a few hours before. He gave me many interesting items concerning the whole affair. Col. Harris was wounded in the breast—the ball striking the body obliquely, struck a rib on his left side, and glanced off, doing but little injury.

This affair shows how short sighted those rebels are. If they did not know the extent of our forces, they might easily have known. They were foolish enough to think they could check the march of the army, or at least inflict upon us a severe blow with some three or four thousand cavalry, a correct drawing of at least one-half of whom would have made fit caricatures for the "Budget of Fun." They promised the citizens along the road that they would cut us to pieces and drive us back. They could not have done it with two hundred thousand such troops. They had no artillery. The Texas troops were armed with pistols and sabres, the others with shot guns and old rifles.

Gen. Hindman is somewhere in the interior with force estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, but he keeps a respectable and safe distance from our army. He was last heard from in the vicinity of Little Rock, but I imagine he will have to find another location soon.

There is considerable Union sentiment in the northern part of this state, which, if even let alone by the secesh, would soon grow up into a respectable Union party. Union delegates were elected from several counties, but in the convention they were bought over, threatened and scared, and consequently voted secesh. The 1st Arkansas regiment is with us here. They now number 650, and I think they will soon succeed in filling it up to a full regiment.

The northern part of the state through which we passed is very hilly, and even

mountainous, with very poor soil. After we got down to Jacksonport, at the junction of the Black and White rivers, we came into a rich and fast country, interspersed with cypress swamps, and covered with an immense growth of timber. Here we began to come into a cotton-growing region, with large plantations and many negroes. But I notice negro property is very fluctuating here this season. We came by plantations on which were eighty or one hundred negroes all turned loose—"massa gone, don't know what;" and when we began to inquire for the darkeys, about three-fourths of them had also gone. Cotton has been the great staple of the White river valley previous to this year: but it appears that by legislative enactment and common consent among the planters last spring, they planted corn generally instead of cotton, thinking to feed themselves and slaves us. But if our army remains here until November, they will have neither corn nor cotton in many parts. They have burned several large crops of cotton already baled within the last few days, when they heard the army was advancing. They now threaten to burn their corn as soon as it gets dry. They appear determined to accomplish their own destruction; but this is the work principally of those maddened secesh who control everything down here when out of reach of our army. Greater madmen never lived. They are sacrificing thousands of their own helpless people to accomplish that which is perfectly hopeless. We find but few people living on the road. In some neighborhoods, scarcely a man, woman or child could be found. There was not a single inhabitant in the town of Forsyth, containing thirty dwelling houses. We also found Jacksonport, formerly a place of over one thousand inhabitants, and from appearances quite a busy town, containing large and well finished buildings, deep and commodious store-rooms, all quiet, and not half a dozen families in the place.

I have come to the conclusion that to put down the rebellion in the south-west, we must fight the rebels on their own terms—*take no prisoners*, but shoot down every man we find in arms against us. Thousands who have sworn to support the constitution and the laws, within three months, are now lying in the woods waiting their opportunity to shoot Union men. Many of the citizens are forced into this rebellion by conscript laws, aided by a clique of robbers and highwaymen who have been a terror to the country for years. Nothing short of a musket ball or a hemp rope will stop their career. Get their leaders out of the way, and the laws will soon be obeyed. The innocent suffer with the guilty, and it cannot be avoided. It is so here in secesh. Women and children are houseless and homeless, with little to eat or wear.

The people of Rock county, living in their quiet homes, know but little of the desolating effects of this war in the southern states. None can realize the sufferings and privations until they pass through the country, and the end is not yet. May we not all earnestly hope for a speedy adjustment of difficulties and the return of peace? Here we are, one hundred miles below Memphis, with quite an army, and what the next movement will be, will depend upon the movement of troops elsewhere. Little Rock must soon be reduced, and the river must be kept open, and important points now in our possession held.

But the weather is so warm now, and will continue so for some weeks, that I do not anticipate much activity in the army on the lower Mississippi. Our men are generally healthy, but the sickly season has hardly arrived yet.

I am anxious to get news from the north. A boat came down to-day with late papers, one of which I must hasten to obtain.

This place has been made a military post, and Gen. Washburn appointed military commander. But few of the citizens have left, and those who remain appear to know how to behave themselves, so far.

Our boats are bringing down large supplies of army stores and forage from St. Louis and other points above. There is some old corn around us, which our teams are gathering up daily. We have managed to obtain a fair supply of forage generally, but in some localities we were sometimes puzzled to get regular feed for all our mules and horses.

We had quite a rain here last night, which has cooled the air very much. The citizens tell us the hot weather has not yet come. If it has not, I hope it will fail to connect this season.

There are many pleasant residences in and around Helena. Gen. Curtis occupies an army headquarters the former residence of the rebel Gen. Hindman—a very elegant mansion, pleasantly situated. The beauty and luxuriance of shrubbery here exceeds anything I have ever seen.

Yesterday I passed a garden in which grew quite a number of fig trees, full of fruit. Upon inquiry I was told they flourished, which their growth and appearance indicated. The myrtle trees are very handsome, some of them twenty feet or more in height, and the entire top forming one vast variegated cone of flowers, with all shades from a very delicate to a deep pink.

This variety is called the "Grape Myrtle," and I am told continues in bloom the entire summer. Grapes grow here in great luxuriance, and of the finest varieties. In fact, it is a climate well adapted to the culture and growth of choice and rare fruits.

Remove from eastern Arkansas the blight of slavery, and bring in the enterprise, industry and skill of the Yankee states, and we have one of the most attractive localities in our entire country.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 30. Specials are very barren. The Times has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the government. The organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received by Gen. Quincy at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:

"To Gen. J. T. Quincy:

"TAUNTON, Tenn., July 29. "The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung to day. He had taken the path. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground. (Signed) G. M. Donge, Brigadier General."

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 29. Col. Guitier, of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Chopper, of Merrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, 500 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after four o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Col. Guitier reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded, by capturing guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported killed. Col. Guitier resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan.

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J. C. METCALF.

MASS. WAR MEETING.

At MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 31st.

A special train will leave Janesville, July 31st, at 4 o'clock A. M., for Milwaukee, carrying all males over 18 years old, free each way. Owing to the large number who will desire to attend, it will be impossible to furnish passenger cars for all, consequently freight cars, more or less, will have to be used. Returning, the train will leave Milwaukee at 6 P. M., arriving at Janesville at 12:30 A. M.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette, from Gen. Washburn's Command.

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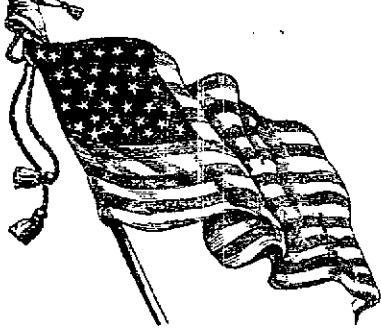
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Two p.m., Singing; 2:15 p.m., Chemistry, with experiments, Prof. Carr, State University; 3:15 p.m., Algebra, Quadratics, H. Bristol; 3:30 p.m., Singing; 4:35 p.m., Mathematical Geography, J. L. Pickard; 5:10 p.m., Singing; 5:15 p.m., Adjournment.

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Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette. From Gen. Washburn's Command.

HELENA, Ark., July 16th, 1862.
We are again encamped within sight of the Mississippi, and brought into communication with the "civilized world," through the government transports now running on the river. We have been thirty-two days on the march from Springfield, Missouri, to this place, during which time we have had no means of obtaining any knowledge of the important movements now going on in the country, beyond the limits of the mountains, swamps and wilderness through which we have passed. We came by way of Forsythe, Jacksonport, Augusta and Clarendon. These towns are all situated on White river. The river is navigable for small boats as far up as Jacksonport, during the season. Our transports were up at Clarendon a few days ago. This is some 60 miles below Jacksonport. General Washburn's forces joined the main army of Generals Curtis at Augusta. Here we found the 11th Wisconsin under Col. Harris, and many old friends had a social greeting. I met Capt. Chas. Perry. He looks well, and I learn is quite popular with his men. The 11th has recently suffered very much from sickness. The warm weather, unhealthy climate and long marches have reduced their ranks very much.

I must give you a short account of quite a skirmish that occurred on the 6th of this month, about one hundred miles west from here, between the advance guard of the army and some three thousand rebels under Col. Rusk. The rebels had made several attempts to stop our march by falling large trees across and on both sides of the road in such localities as required a road to be cut through them before the army could pass, and as our men advanced they would fire on them from concealed positions, but a few shells thrown among the brush would invariably rout them. After retreating for several days in this manner they concluded to make a stand. They were all mounted, and had quite a number of the famous "Texas Rangers." Our forces in advance of the main army, some six miles, consisted of four companies of the 11th Wisconsin, commanded by Col. Harris, one of the 3d Illinois with three small howitzers, and some 200 of the 1st Indiana cavalry, under Major Clemen. The rebels were first observed in a cornfield on the road side drawn up in line of battle. Col. Harris immediately ordered his men to advance upon them. The rebels outnumbering our forces at least five to one, charged furiously upon our men, but were met with such a storm of lead and grape as threw them into confusion, tumbling horse and rider indiscriminately over each other. They retreated from the field into an open woods adjoining. Our men bravely following up the advantage they had obtained, while the little howitzers threw grape at a furious rate. Here the rebels rallied their forces, and I learn from several who were in the engagement, that little of the quiet homes, know but little of the devastating effects of this war in the southern states. None can realize the sufferings and privations until they pass through the country, and the end is not yet. May we not all earnestly hope for a speedy adjustment of difficulties and the return of peace? Here we are, one hundred miles below Memphis, with quite an army, and what the next movement will be, will depend upon the movement of troops elsewhere. Little Rock must soon be reduced, and the river must be kept open, and important points now in our possession held. But the weather is so warm now, and will continue so for some weeks, that I do not anticipate much activity in the army on the lower Mississippi. Our men are generally healthy, but the sickly season has hardly arrived yet.

I am anxious to get news from the north. A boat came down to-day with late papers, one of which I must hasten to obtain. This place has been made a military post, and Gen. Washburn appointed military commander. But few of the citizens have left, and those who remain appear to know how to behave themselves, so far. Our boats are bringing down large supplies of army stores and forage from St. Louis and other points above. There is some old corn around us, which our teams are gathering up daily. We have managed to obtain a fair supply of forage generally, but in some localities we were sometimes puzzled to get regular feed for all our mules and horses.

We had quite a rain here last night, which has cooled the air very much. The citizens tell us the hot weather has not come yet. If it has not, I hope it will fail to connect this season.

There are many pleasant residences in and around Helena. Geo. Curtis occupies as army headquarters the former residence of the rebel Gen. Hindman—a very elegant mansion, pleasantly situated. The beauty and luxuriance of shrubbery here exceeds anything I have ever seen. Yesterday I passed a garden in which grew quite a number of fig trees, full of fruit. Upon enquiry I was told they flourished, which their growth and appearance indicated. The myrtle trees are very handsome, some of them twenty feet or more in height, and the entire top forming one vast variegated cone of flowers, with all shades from a very delicate to a deep pink. This variety is called the "Crape Myrtle," and I am told continues in bloom the entire summer. Grapes grow here in great luxuriance, and of the finest varieties. In fact, it is a climate well adapted to the culture and growth of choice and rare fruits. Remove from eastern Arkansas the blight of slavery, and bring in the enterprise, industry and skill of the Yankee states, and we have one of the most attractive localities in our entire country.

Gen. Hindman is somewhere in the interior with a force estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, but he keeps a respectful and safe distance from our army. He was last heard from in the vicinity of Little Rock, but I imagine he will have to find another location soon.

There is considerable Union sentiment in the northern part of this state, which, if even let alone by the secesh, would soon grow up into a respectable Union party. Union delegates were elected from several counties, but in the convention they were bought over, threatened and scared, and consequently voted secesh. The 1st Arkansas regiment is with us here. They now number 550, and I think they will soon succeed in filling it up to a full regiment.

The northern part of the state through which we pass is very hilly, and even

mountainous, with very poor soil. After we got down to Jacksonport, at the junction of the Black and White rivers, we came into a rich and flat country, interspersed with cypress swamps, and covered with an immense growth of timber. Here we began to come into a cotton-growing region, with large plantations and many negroes. But I notice negro property is very fluctuating here this season. We came by plantations on which were eighty or one hundred negroes all turned loose—"massa gone, don't know what;" and when we began to inquire for the darkeys, about three-fourths of them had also gone. Cotton has been the great staple of the White river valley previous to this year; but it appears that by legislative enactment and common consent among the planters last spring, they planted corn generally instead of cotton, thinking to feed themselves and starve us. But if our army remains here until November, they will have neither corn nor cotton in many parts. They have burned several large crops of cotton already baled within the last few days, when they heard the army was advancing. They now threaten to burn their corn as soon as it gets dry. They appear determined to accomplish their own destruction; but this is the work principally of those maddened secesh who control everything down here when out of reach of our army. Greater madmen never lived. They are sacrificing thousands of our helpless people to accomplish that which is perfectly hopeless. We find but few people living on the road. In some neighborhoods, scarcely a man, woman or child could be found. There was not a single inhabitant in the town of Forsythe containing thirty dwelling houses. We also found Jacksonport, formerly a place of over one thousand inhabitants, and from appearances quite a busy town, containing large and well finished buildings, deep and commodious store-rooms, all quiet, and not half a dozen families in the place.

I have come to the conclusion that to put down the rebellion in the south-west, we must fight the rebels on their own terms—take no prisoners, but shoot down every man we find in arms against us. Thousands who have sworn to support the constitution and the laws, within three months, are now lying in the woods waiting their opportunity to shoot Union men. Many of the citizens are forced into this rebellion by conscript laws, aided by a clique of robbers and highwaymen who have been a terror to the country for years. Nothing short of a musket ball or a hemp rope will stop their career. Get their leaders out of the way, and the laws will soon be obeyed. The innocent suffer with the guilty, and it cannot be avoided. It is so here in secession. Women and children are homeless, and homeless, with little to eat or wear.

The people of Rock county, living in their quiet homes, know but little of the devastating effects of this war in the southern states. None can realize the sufferings and privations until they pass through the country, and the end is not yet. May we not all earnestly hope for a speedy adjustment of difficulties and the return of peace? Here we are, one hundred miles below Memphis, with quite an army, and what the next movement will be, will depend upon the movement of troops elsewhere. Little Rock must soon be reduced, and the river must be kept open, and important points now in our possession held. But the weather is so warm now, and will continue so for some weeks, that I do not anticipate much activity in the army on the lower Mississippi. Our men are generally healthy, but the sickly season has hardly arrived yet.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omeon Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

A letter to the Tribune gives in a different light the facts of the reported carrying off of cattle from the army of the Potowm. Only five were taken, two of which had been slaughtered. The act was committed a mile outside of our pickets, by eight hundred cavalry. Our cavalry went out and the rebels fled.

All the rebel prisoners at the Old Capitol, about two hundred and fifty, are to be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners, deserters, and stragglers from our own army, were brought to the city from various localities, principally from Frederickburg.

Last night, in accordance with orders given by Gen. Whipple to prevent persons taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's lines, ten wagons heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing and shoes belonging to sutlers and other men, were seized near Falls Church and brought to Washington with fifteen prisoners having the property in charge. The men were released by the military governor, with an impressive admonition.

CAIRO, July 29.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—I have just arrived from Columbus. Two trains have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:

Two hundred of Jackson's cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named Beadle, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven federal scouts riding towards them; concealing himself behind a fence, Beadle directed the rebels to an ambush from whence, upon the arrival of our men, they could pounce upon and capture them. This plan, however, was frustrated by a young slave of Beadle, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the federal scouts of their peril, who at once turned back, body pursued by the rebels.

Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a ball in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving off the small force stationed there, and set fire to it. Our men being reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in turn were reinforced, and the rebels again driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. Bissell's engineer regiment was immediately set at work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime, large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. Beadle and four others supposed to have been connected with the rebels were arrested in the afternoon, and eight others during the night. Beadle was at once tried and sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He was taken to the gallows, and hung to the end of the rope.

The Australasian from Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 20th, arrived off this point this morning.

In the house of commons Lindsay's motion to offer mediation and for recognition of the southern confederacy was debated pro and con.

Lord Palmerston opposed it, and appealed to the house to leave matters in the hands of the government.

The motion was finally withdrawn.—Breadstuff market firmer with a trifling advance. Provisions quiet and steady. The excitement prevalent when the Nova Scotia left London under the false rumor of disasters to McClellan, offers to surrender, &c., soon received a quietus by the Arabians, but during Friday the news received credence although the Jura's advices, two days later was fully satisfied. Dealing in American securities suspended even under the Arabians' advice. The Times thinks the news is not shown to be wholly untrue.

In the house of commons, on the 18th, Lindsay's motion declaring that the confederates have shown such a determination and ability to maintain their independence that the propriety of offering mediation, with a view to the termination of hostilities, is worthy of the serious and immediate consideration of the government. Lindsay was pressed to withdraw his motion, but set it his duty to proceed. He argued strongly in favor of it, as did Lord A. Van Tempest, Whiteside, and Gregory. Mr. Taylor and Lord Palmerston spoke against it. The latter earnestly advised that the question be left to the government.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1862:

Arrive. Out. Depart.
Chicago, through, 1:10 A.M. 11:00 P.M. 1:30 A.M.
12:54 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
Oshkosh, and way, 3:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, 3:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M.
Madison, through, 3:10 P.M. 10:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M.
" M. & P. Co. C. west, 3:00 P.M. 12:00 M. 1:25 P.M.
Mount and way, 10:45 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, and way, 3:15 P.M. 5:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M.
Eastern mail via Milwaukee, 5:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Kew and Grand Haven, 3:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Stevens Point, via Milwaukee, 10:45 A.M. 1:00 P.M. arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6:30 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; close Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

HENRY G. GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 28, 1862.

Receipts of wheat were very light, July only about 500 bushels being on the market, and prices, under favorable reports from the lake shore and eastern markets, were firm and higher. The right situation is owing to most of the farmers being busy in the harvest field.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—extra falling spring 87@90c, fair to good shipping grades 85@86c; rejected qualities 60@70c.

HARLEY—wanted at 67@68c per 50 lbs., for choice samples; common quality dull at 26@28c.

JOHN—pure white dent per 60 lbs. 24@25c; mixed lots 22@23c.

CATS—good local and shipping demand at 22@23c per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 20@22c per 50 lbs.

THYME SORD—dull at 13@14c 1/2@14c per 45 lbs.

POTATOES—choice Neshonock and Pinekeyes 25@26c per bushel, common qualities 18@20c.

BUTTER—plenty and dull at 7@8c, fair to choice rolls.

EGGS—in demand at 50c per dozen.

FOUR—spring at 2.25, per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green, to 44@45c; Dry, 14@16c.

WOOL—ranged from 30 to 44c for common to choice cloth.

The NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW

GET THE BEST

LARGE TYPE

WITH PARAGRAPH HEAD-LINES AND INDEX.

BY THE best and most satisfactory edition offered

THE CITIZEN'S STANDARD (DIME) EDITION.

published by BEAN & CO., New York. It is the

published for over all others in business circles.

It is the

last revised and

THE PRAYER OF REV. MR. STRONG OF BELCOT

was followed by a song—"Hattie Bell,"—

by the quartette choir.

N. Bateman, superintendent of Public

Institution of Illinois, followed with an

address, a masterly effort, comprehending the

entire length, breadth and depth of the

theme, the interests of which he so nobly

represents.

This noble appeal for education was ex-

hensive of the subject and embraced all

its bearings both in social and economical

views. Mr. Bateman drew for illustration

of the beneficial effects of public schools,

and especially of graded schools, upon the

prominent men of the day: Lincoln, Doug-

lass, Mitchell, afford bright examples of

the excellencies of common schools, and the

speaker's own experience, extending

through a period of more than a quarter of

a century as teacher and advisor was drawn

upon with effect in demonstrating the glo-

rious results of common schools in contra-

distinction to schools of higher grade. It

was not the object of the speaker to dis-

courage schools of high grade, but, as in

the present day, the public schools only are

accessible to the masses, it was his design

to give to common schools the importance

of their great utility demands.

The importance of the present system of

the north as influencing the general intelli-

gence of the people, was vividly exem-

plified in the contrast of the people of Massa-

chusetts and South Carolina and of Wis-

consin and Mississippi.

The speaker attributed the present un-

happy condition of the country to the ig-

norance of the masses of the south, and demon-

strated by a happy combination of well

known facts and statistics, the important

part common schools did not play in bring-

ing about the present affairs, and the part

they must play in the return of the south

to allegiance—a conviction the speaker ex-

pressed in a sublime climax, "bringing

down the house" in the happy peroration.

The audience were highly entertained an-

hour and a quarter with the address, and

after some minor business adjourned till 9

o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Exercises open-

ed by Rev. J. B. Prudt, editor of the

Educational Journal, and singing of "America" by the association.

The annual address of the president of

the association was delivered by that offi-

cer, J. Ford, Esq., of Milwaukee, and was

a fine portrait of the duties of teachers

and parents for the accomplishment of the

great ends designed by the establishment

of common schools. The speaker defined

the model teacher in a manner at once as-

signing his requisites and necessary prepa-

ration for his difficult tasks. The speaker

made many suggestions worthy the serious

consideration of teachers, if they would

succeed in their calling.

Prof. Carr, of the State University, de-

livered a fine lecture upon the atmosphere,

and illustrated his theme by numerous and

highly interesting experiments. The speak-

er's enunciation was peculiarly accurate

and, joined to his familiarity with his theme,

rendered his lecture an important feature

of the morning.

Subsequent to a short recess, the associa-

tion listened with profound attention to a pa-

per upon "High Schools a necessary part of

our school system," by J. L. Pickard, su-

perintendent of public instruction of Wis-

consin. This paper possessed additional

interest from the fact of the author's great

research in the constitutional, moral and

social bearings of his subject. He proved

by an elaborate argument, and by high au-

thorities, the utility and necessity of high

er studies in our common schools.

The morning exercises closed with some

excellent singing of the "Continents,"

whose announcement was received with great enthusiasm. Immense applause

greeted each verse of "We are Coming—

Three Hundred Thousand More," as ren-

dered by them, and after retiring they were

called out and sang very finely, "Sing on,

oh, Ship of State."

The operation of the national tax

law has been postponed until the first day

of September.

WARRANTS DEEDS FOR SALE.

W. R. CURTIS,

Agent for Rock county.

W. R. CURTIS,

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